ON THE DIRECT HEREDITY OF INSANITY.

In the ("Hosp.-Tidende," R. 3, Bd. 5, S. 1129, 1172, 1190, 1220) Dr. Th. Eibe presents some interesting statistics with reference to this subject from the Nörrejyske (Denmark) asylum. Out of 3,500 patients treated here since the opening of the institution, there were 55 who had children later admitted insane. There were 19 fathers with 8 daughters and 15 sons, and 36 mothers with 15 daughters and 24 sons—or in all 55 ascendants and 62 descendants.

Fifty-four of these ascendants had altogether 294 children. Of these children 52 died in early childhood, 91 are or have been insane, 1 is epileptic; and of 150 nothing pathological is known. With regard to the offspring of the descendants, the time is not yet ripe for exact statistics, as the figures will change in a few years. However, 37 per cent. of the descendants are entirely childless, 35.5 per cent. have had children, and in 27.4 per cent. the possibility of having children cannot yet be excluded. The following table gives some information as regards prognosis:

Form of Insanity in Ascendants.	*Descendants.*		
	Age at Outbreak.	*Recovered.*	*Puberty Psychoses.*
Periodic Forms	19.9	11 %	89 %
Melancholia.	21.1	59 "	76 "
Mania	23.2	67 "	67 "

EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.

Some cases of interest are cited by Dr. A. Sell ("Hosp.-Tidende," R. 3, Bd. 5, S. 961, 985) in an article upon this topic. Among them are two of apoplexy following mental strain; a case of epilepsy after fright; eclampsia in a four-year-old child due to a slight punishment; a case of renal colic beginning immediately after receiving bad news, and ending with the discharge of a concrement; and one of great increase of bodily temperature after extraction of a tooth.

FOUR CASES OF APHASIA, WITH AUTOPSIES.

In the "Upsala läk. förhandl." (Bd. 21, S. 380–93) S. E. Henschen reports in detail the following cases with illustrations:

Case I.—Amnesic aphasia and agraphia, and at the beginning aphemia, in a woman aged sixty-two, with stenosis aortæ. She could repeat every word said to her, but spontaneous expression of thought was completely lost. Would use incorrect words. Duration of aphasia eleven days. Death two years later. Autopsy: Softening in a part of F^3 and F^2 and neighboring C^a.

Case II.—Word blindness, amnesic aphasia, and in the beginning ataxic aphasia, in a laborer, aged fifty-five. Apoplexy, right hemiplegia. Could see letters, but make no word of them. Understood what was said to him. Could not read or write. Death in about a month. Autopsy: Softening in the left gyrus angularis extending downwards into the depth of the fossa Sylvii.

Case III.—Word blindness with amnesic aphasia, and partial word deafness, in a woman aged fifty-seven. Apoplexy without paralysis. Autopsy: Softening in the posterior part of the first temporal convolution, extending over the posterior part of the second also and to the gyrus angularis.

Case IV.—Word blindness, motor aphasia and right hemiplegia in a man aged twenty-nine. Autopsy: Extensive disorganization of left hemisphere about F^3, foot of F^2, lower part of both central convolution, P^2, a part of P^1, T^1 and T^2.

HEMIATROPHY OF THE TONGUE OF BULBAR ORIGIN.

S. E. Henschen ("Upsala läk. förhandl.," Bd. 21, S. 347) collects eight known cases and adds one of his own, which is as follows:

At nine years of age the boy had scarlet fever, and at fifteen a fall from a horse. Although the fall did not hurt his head or cause him to lose consciousness, his left arm was weak subsequently, and some contracture of the fingers of the left hand followed. Deformity in the tongue had never been noticed until he entered a hospital for uræmia and pulmonary œdema. There was very marked atrophy of the right half of the tongue. Left abductor paresis of the larynx. Left hand claw-like. No symptom of tabes. Right soft palate atrophied. The author regarded the atrophies as a result of scarlet fever. The nuclei affected were some of those of the hypoglossus, vagus, accessorius and facialis. He would have considered the *main en griffe* a part of the process had not the patient declared this to be the result of trauma.